

CALLED TO TIME

Peremptory Message Sent to Cuban Military Commission

IN REGARD TO THE EVACUATION

Of Cuba—They are Instructed to Countenance no Further Delay on the Part of the Spanish Commissioners—This Government Deemingly Tired of the Fabian Policy of Spain—General Garcia's First Visit to Santiago—Thousands Welcome the Distinguished Cuban Patriot—He Addresses a Large Gathering and Gives Unmistaken Promise to the United States and Her Warriors who Have Mangled Their Blood with That of Cuban Martyrs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—A very peremptory message of instruction has been sent to the Cuban military commission and by them made the basis of a note to the Spanish commissioners. The authorities in Washington will not make public the terms of the note, but its general tone is such that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba. It is to the effect that the terms of the protocol called for the immediate evacuation of Cuba and that Spanish sovereignty must be relinquished. The American commissioners have been informed that the evacuation of Cuba cannot be delayed.

GARCIA'S VISIT

To Santiago—He is Welcomed by Thousands—Fires the United States.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago yesterday was the most important since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of General Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17. At 9 o'clock in the morning General Wood, with a portion of General Lawton's staff and several American officers, met General Garcia outside the city limits and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and by his son, Colonel Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers who have recently come to Santiago and by two hundred Cuban cavalry. The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people and it was estimated that ten thousand persons filled the plaza in front of the palace where Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by General Lawton and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the audience room. At eight another reception was tendered General Garcia at the San Carlos club, which was filled with prominent Cubans, American officers and ladies. The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms and General Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms and high boots.

In reply to a speech of welcome, delivered by Senor Trujillo, editor of the Porvenir, General Garcia said: "After thirty years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people today celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba, from the years 1895 to 1898, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1891, which was entitled the 'little war'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, over whose graves our latest tears have fallen.

"People of Cuba, we owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless—not useless, but not speedily effective, if the American people, that colossal republic with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons to shed their blood with ours. A grand nation it must be, when the sons of millionaires, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to die side by side with Cubans. To this great nation—to this noble country which has always fought for the rights of liberty—we owe the achievement of our independence and the consummation of our ideals. Our gratitude will long live for America."

General Garcia's speech, which was delivered with considerable expression, aroused much enthusiasm among the Cubans present.

General Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of this city.

A DIZZY STORY

Of Germany's 'Chimes in the Philippines'—It is Said to be a Sensational Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Post to-day publishes a sensational story to the effect that Germany is planning to send numerous trading vessels to the Philippine islands and will arm 50,000 Filipinos besides furnishing Krupp arms and artillery for field use. The islanders, the Post alleges, will be thoroughly drilled by German officers and by February Aguinaldo will be prepared to make an onslaught on the American forces.

According to the Post German agents have made a report to their government that it will be impossible for the United States to land more than 50,000 men in the Philippines before Aguinaldo is ready to make his coup. According to the German correspondent from whom the Post story comes, America's only hope of avoiding trouble with Aguinaldo is to disarm the insurgents.

Peace Commissioners at Queenstown. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—The Cunard line steamer Campania, from New

York on September 17, with the United States peace commission on board, arrived here at about two o'clock this afternoon, after an uneventful voyage, with all well on board excepting Senator Gray, who has been suffering from neuralgia for two days.

AGUINALDO'S REPRESENTATIVES

Will be Received at the White House but Only as Individuals—United States Never Co-operated with the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is probable that if Agoncillo and Lopez, the two representatives of Aguinaldo who arrived yesterday at San Francisco call at the white house on their way through Washington to Paris, they will be admitted to see President McKinley, but only as individuals and not as representatives of any government. The President doubtless would be glad to hear any views the Filipinos might care to set forth, but he would not receive them and thoroughly acquainted with the wishes of the insurgents. But it would be plainly impolitic and inconsistent for the President at this date and pending the conclusion of the peace conference at Paris, to allow it to be understood by a formal reception to the delegates that he had thereby recognized the Philippine government as an independent nationality. His attitude toward the Filipinos would be similar to that assumed by him towards the Cubans.

As the Filipinos have repeatedly by public declaration sought to convey the impression that the United States representatives in Manila have at some time during the progress of the war recognized Aguinaldo as an independent ally and entered into formal co-operation with him, it may be stated that the government at Washington is unaware that any such thing has happened. Admiral Dewey who was in command of all the United States forces during the most critical period, expressly cabled the secretary of war that he had entered into no formal agreement with Aguinaldo. If General Otis followed the instructions, and of that there can be no doubt, he also refrained from entering into any entangling agreements. As for Consul General Wildman, any undertaking he may have assumed with Aguinaldo must have been upon a purely personal and individual responsibility and would be without formal standing inasmuch as he had not the express authorization from the state department, absolutely requisite to negotiations in such cases. Therefore, as the case now stands, the peace commissioners are free to deal with the Philippine problem at Paris absolutely without restriction beyond that which might be supposed to arise from a sense of moral obligations to avoid committing the Filipinos again into the hands of their late rulers.

Attempted Poisoning of Aguinaldo. MANILA, P. I., Sept. 23.—A careful investigation of the attempt to poison Aguinaldo shows that the cook is not dead as reported, and that no priests are implicated as alleged by the insurgents. Paterno, the president of the Philippine national assembly, exaggerated the facts in the case. Several Spanish carabaoe de la casa post were found at liberty at Malolos and two of them were employed in Aguinaldo's household. One of these put a packet of oxalate of potassium powder into the soup, but the cook detected it immediately and nobody was hurt. The powder was found in the carabaoe pocket. There is no reason to believe that he had any accomplice.

FOLLOWING CUSTOM

General Stewart L. Woodford Resigns as Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Following the custom of a minister who has been compelled to leave his post by the breaking out of hostilities, Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as minister to Spain. It is believed that it will be six months before the United States will have occasion to send a minister to Spain, and if Mr. Woodford's resignation remains so long unacted upon, his status will be merely nominal, for under the law, his salary ceases after the expiration of sixty days from the date he left his post, to remain in addition of a sufficient period of time to enable him to return to the United States.

It might have been possible for Gen. Woodford to have returned to Madrid in the capacity of United States minister, but this would only have been the case had the Spanish government seen fit to make a request to that effect. Otherwise, it is customary for political envoys to resign their posts to avoid the revival of bitter feelings and to restore harmonious relations between the two governments, lately at war. Should the United States government, in disregard of the conventional usage, permit a resigning Gen. Woodford to Madrid, it would find itself in the position of being obliged to receive Senor Bernabe, late Spanish minister to Washington, whose course in establishing a system of espionage in Cuba during the war, rendered him in some degree unpopular in the United States.

EVACUATION OF PORTO RICO.

Everything Progressing Satisfactorily. Coast Lights Relighted.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, Sept. 23.—Everything regarding the evacuation of the island of Porto Rico by the Spanish troops is proceeding satisfactorily. The Spaniards are acting in perfect good faith and are turning over everything as they quit the various towns.

Preparations are being made for an elaborate and impressive ceremony when the American flag is raised over San Juan.

The military commission has adjourned until Monday next. The lights on the north coast of the island, which have been dark since the war began, have been relighted by the Spaniards, except at San Juan, where the light house was destroyed in the bombardment by the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson. The lights of the city warn mariners approaching the port. We bear the expense of the maintenance of the coast lights.

The Spanish Consul Hanna is flooded with letters from fortune hunters. He strongly advises all of them to remain at home until the Americans are in complete control.

The Strength of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is expected that the United States forces after the volunteers designated for the purpose are mustered out will consist of about 100,000 volunteers and 61,000 regulars.

Tuple Action Endorsed. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A telegram from Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman in attendance at the Maine W. C. T. U. convention at Bangor, announces the unanimous election of Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens as president and solid endorsement by the convention as to the action of the national executive meeting in July against the temple.

GREAT HURRICANE

That Swept over the West Indies Destroying Many Lives

AND DEVASTATING PROPERTY.

Jamaica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbados Experience Frightful Catastrophes. Kingston and Nine Other Cities Almost Wiped Out—Jamaica Practically Ruined. Buildings Razed and Cultivation Obliterated—The Storm Sweeps Away Ten Thousand Homes on the Barbadoes. The Country Turned Into a Lake and Property Ruined by Avalanches.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 23.—Mail advices which reached here to-day brought the melancholy relief to the suspense experienced regarding the full extent of the hurricane disaster at the islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbados, showing that the first accounts were not exaggerated. At St. Vincent about 300 lives have been lost, not counting the loss of life suffered through the destruction of shipping. The coast is strewn with the wrecks of vessels, many of which were from Barbadoes.

The storm raged from 10 o'clock in the morning (Sunday, September 11) until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, completely wrecking this island. At the capital, Kingston, fully 200 houses were demolished, while the suburbs, Coxheath and Montebello, were obliterated. Among the principal buildings destroyed are the Anglican and Catholic churches, the fine new hospital and Fort Charlotte. All the other public buildings were more or less injured. Cloudbursts from the mountains swept much of the ruins in the sea, as well as several dead and injured persons.

Throughout the island the destruction was on a wholesale scale, nearly all estates and buildings being razed and cultivation being obliterated.

Awful Destruction.

The following towns or villages were destroyed: Roseplaine, Grande Sabie, Arnovaile, Mount Pleasant, Argyrie, Wallilabo, Barrouallie, Layon and Bucament, and the second city, Georgetown, was considerably damaged. No approximate estimate of the pecuniary damage done has been reached, but the island is practically ruined.

St. Lucia suffered mostly from rain and landlides, the deluge lasting ten hours. Cul de Sac and Rousseau valleys, the centers of the cane and cocoa cultivation, were converted into lakes and partly filled with debris from the mountains, which ruined the crops, while many plantations elsewhere were wrecked. Serious damage was sustained especially at Morneabau, which precipitated an avalanche three miles long, covering the valley to the width of a mile and overwhelming Ruby and a couple of other estates. Similar avalanches partly destroyed the Diamond, Pearl and San Jacques plantations. The city of Castries suffered somewhat, chiefly from a tidal wave which swept over half the town and wrecked a portion of Bay Street. Thirteen lives were lost. The full extent of the damage has not been computed but it is incomparably less than at St. Vincent.

The hurricane struck the island of Barbadoes on the night of the 10th, completely wrecking that flat, exposed island and sweeping away 10,000 houses while damaging a thousand more.

Scenes of Devastation.

This left three-quarters of the inhabitants homeless. Over 100 people were killed so far as known. The city of Bridgetown was partially destroyed and the suburbs at St. Michael and Belleville were entirely demolished. All the shipping was wrecked or blown out to sea. In the country the devastation is awful owing to the destruction of the provision grounds on which the population depended. While all the parishes suffered the greatest distress is in St. Michael, Christ church and St. Philip. All the sugar estates are damaged and many of them are completely wrecked. But while the cultivation of cane has suffered considerably, the cane has not been totally ruined as at first reported, the damage not exceeding one-fifth of the cane. The total estimated damage, besides the loss from the cane crop and provisions is about \$1,500,000 at Barbadoes.

Among the incidents at Barbadoes was the miraculous escape of Governor Hay and his son from a building which collapsed, burying them in the ruins. They escaped with insignificant bruises. The house was the governor's temporary residence while the government palace was being repaired.

ROOSEVELT BARRED

As a Candidate—Governor Black Plays a Queer Technical Card.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The supporters of Governor Black to-night exposed their hand, which has been responsible for their great confidence in the ability to defeat Colonel Roosevelt for the gubernatorial nomination and which makes the nomination of the colonel an impossibility. Colonel Roosevelt, they say, is "ineligible" to run as a candidate for governor in this state at this time.

When Colonel Roosevelt was sworn in as assistant secretary of the navy, he swore to his residence as Washington, D. C. The federal constitution, however, provides that persons holding offices in the federal government retain their residence in the state from which they are appointed, but when Colonel Roosevelt resigned from the navy department he retired to private life. Thereafter he enlisted in the army and in accepting his commission again swore to his residence as Washington, D. C. While this is the primary ground of this contention it is claimed that further evidence of his ineligibility is afforded in the fact that when he was assessed for personal property in the town of Oyster Bay he later appeared before the tax commissioners and swore off the assessment upon the ground that he was not a resident of Oyster Bay, but was a resident of Washington, D. C.

CAPT. DOVNER'S SPEECH

At New Martinsville Last Night—Large Audience Gathers the First District Congressman, Which is Housed to Enthusiasm by His Klugehouse.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 23.—In spite of the bad weather, Congressman Dovner was greeted with a large audience to-night. His speech aroused great enthusiasm, which was in marked contrast to the passivity of Blair's audience on Tuesday last. Hon. John W. McIntire, the chairman, opened the meeting in a receptive mood for Captain Dovner's remarks. The appearance of the doughty captain on the platform was the signal for a storm of applause, the heartiness of which must have been very gratifying to him.

In opening his remarks Captain Dovner referred to the proposed joint debate with his opponent, Mr. Blair, but which was declined by that gentleman. In commenting on Blair's speech made here Tuesday night, Captain Dovner said he proposed to show that there were some issues in this campaign. "Thank God," said the speaker, "I belong to a party that has issues. We believe in protection, sound money and all that encourage growth and prosperity. In the campaign of 1896 there was a party that believed in free silver. Republicans believe in a 100-cent dollar. You'll remember, gentlemen, who got up in the Chicago convention and claimed to stand for the laboring man. We stand for the laboring man also, but for all that he does we want him to live in 100-cent dollars."

"We are also in favor of a tariff to protect American industry and American labor."

Mr. Blair claimed that the Democratic administration were most prosperous, but Captain Dovner showed wherein Blair was wrong by pointing out the expansion and contraction of the tariff and comparing them with Democratic regimes.

The protective tariff laws passed by the Republican congresses were then discussed at length, and the prosperity of the country under their benign influence was shown in comparison with the depressing effect of the Wilson bill. In this connection Captain Dovner paid particular attention to the farming and stock raising interests, and the benefits that had accrued to husbandry under the fostering care of the Republican party. After touching on the money question, the speaker called attention to the fact that the silver and copper money committee of the late Congress, of which committee Captain Dovner was a distinguished and hard working member. The waterways of West Virginia are now being improved and the bill which will enable West Virginians to compete with outside markets.

When Captain Dovner recounted the achievements of the Republican party, and what had been accomplished by the party with silver and copper money, he was interrupted by the recital, and at his conclusion was enthusiastically applauded. In closing he said: "I am proud of the Republican party. I am proud of my country. I am proud of my party because it has a history; because it favors free territory, free country, free homes, free thought, but free silver—never!"

JUDGE MACKAY'S CASE

His West Virginia Bride Still Blocks to Him the Spite of the Charges of Bigamy Against Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Quite a sensation was created here by the fact that Judge Mackay was brought before the court.

After Detective Murray had read a telegram from the district attorney of Charles-Town, W. Va., stating that policemen from that city were on their way to take the noted prisoner there, he was committed without bail to await trial.

Then it was that the ex-judge startled the crowd that had gathered around to catch a glimpse of him and the young woman whom he will not allow to leave his side. "Your honor," he said, "I desire to have this case tried by a jury of legal men. I desire to face my accusers as soon as possible. I would not have this dark cloud over my head. I am a man of honor and I am a man of law."

Magistrate Jermon listened patiently, and explained that he had no further jurisdiction in the matter than to hold him. This closed the incident, and, arm in arm, the woman and the man who has fascinated her left the court, the former to his cell and the latter to a chair outside the bars. Here she has sat nearly every hour since the arrest, attending to his wants and preparing food.

Rev. White Will not be Tried.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Sept. 23.—Rev. Charles White, who is accused of knowing something of the mystery of the suicide of Miss Minnie Holmes, of Clarksville, will not have his trial before the presbytery which meets here on the 27th inst., as was expected and announced by the minister, Rev. A. M. Buchanan, of Morgantown, gave the information to your correspondent as follows:

"There can be no trial of Rev. Mr. White at this meeting. If Mr. White so desires, he may make a statement of his actions. If he does not so desire and prefers to stand a trial, only the preliminary steps of such trial can be taken at this meeting. I am not authorized to say which course he may pursue."

No Evidence to Hold Them.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 23.—On motion of Prosecuting Attorney Burdette, the Mays family were dismissed from custody, being charged with the murder of the Mullins children on Two Mile. The family under arrest were Samuel Mays, his son and his daughters, Ida and Maudie. Mr. Burdette said he had fully investigated the case and could not ask the justice to hold them.

Ex-Secretary Sherman Improving.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Ex-Sec'y Sherman has so far recovered from his illness that his physician, Dr. Frank Hyatt, has left the city for a few days. On his advice Mr. Sherman has abandoned his speech-making plans in Ohio.

"Buffalo Bill" Seriously Ill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Col. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," has been taken very ill here and has been removed from his private car to St. Joseph's hospital. He is suffering from typhoid fever and his physicians say his condition is serious. He has been ailing for ten days.

MINERS ENTOMBED

By Gas Explosion in the Empire Mines, Near Brownsville.

EIGHT PERSONS WERE KILLED

And three More Seriously Injured—Seventy men were in the Mines at the Time of the Disaster, but all Except the Eight Entombed Ones Escaped Through an Abandoned Entry—Disastrous Scenes at the Mouth of the Mine—Ghastly Appearance of the Victims When Brought to the Surface—A Terrible Black Friday for Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 23.—Seventy-three men were entombed to-day in the Empire mine of Snowden, Gould & Company, one-fourth of a mile below town, as the result of an explosion of gas, followed by another explosion of fire damp. Of the number entombed all escaped or were taken out by rescuing parties except eight who were killed outright, and three more or less hurt.

The list of dead and injured are: John Halston, miner, aged thirty-five, colored, wife and two children; Salem Halston, miner, his brother, aged twenty-five, single; Robert Davidson, miner, aged forty-five, white, no family; John Bennett, driver, aged twenty-two, single; William Pritchard, miner, aged fifty, wife and seven children; Henry Hager, driver, aged seventeen, badly burned; John Cartwright, miner, aged fifty, married, but no children; James Hall, miner, aged twenty-seven, unmarried.

The following were injured: George Baker, miner, burned about face and breast; John Baker, slightly burned; Samuel McIntyre, cut on head by fall of slate.

The explosion is said to have been caused by the loosening of a large block of coal, which opened a pocket of gas. Immediately following the explosion of gas, there was a second explosion of fire damp. There were seventy men at work in the mine at the time of the disaster and at first it seemed an impossibility for any of the fifty-four men in entries No. 9 and 10, where the explosion occurred, to escape. Four men, Jacoba Davis, Whetzel and Walker, who were near the entrance, managed to crawl out and the others with the exception of those caught by falling coal, escaped by traversing a mile and a half of underground passages, coming out at the entrance near Lynn Station. This point is four miles from the opening of the mine on the Monongahela river.

Moans and Sobs.

It is difficult to find words to describe the scenes of to-day. Shortly after the report was circulated that an explosion had taken place at the Empire mine and that many miners were entombed, Water street, a narrow thoroughfare leading to it, was crowded with men, women and children, all moving at a breakneck speed toward the mines. There were moans and sobs and a general feeling of painful apprehension. There were conjectures of whether husband, father, brother or sweetheart were victims. When the mine was reached willing hands at once went to work. There was no waiting; everybody seemed to want to get into the mine. It was by sheer force that those in charge at the entry kept the crowd out. It was announced that there was a sufficient force of men inside to do rescue work when a weary and painful wait of hours took place.

Just above the entrance to the mine there is an artificial plateau up against the hill-side. From the edge of the plateau a good view of the track leading to the mine could be had. Here women stood wringing their hands in anguish, weeping and wailing, sobs, tears and cries made the air ring with echoes of aching hearts. The hundreds of people realized that they stood at the entrance of a living tomb. It was several hours later that the tinkle of the electric bell in the engine house announced that a train of coal cars was coming from within. The scene of the disaster is more than a mile from the entry. The cars are taken in and out by means of heavy iron cables wrapped and unwrapped by two large spools. It took about ten minutes for the first load to reach the outside world. While the cable was winding there was a suspense that bordered on the awful. No one knew what was coming, but feared the worst in which there was no disappointment. As one of the spools indicated that the load would soon arrive the suspense was all the greater.

A Ghastly Load.

"Here it comes," was an almost unanimous whisper. When the little train of cars emerged a shudder was visible in the crowd. First there came two cars loaded with coal. Then three cars, in each of which were two bodies. In one were two brothers, side by side, John and Salem Halston. In the others were Robert Davidson and John Bennett, William Pritchard and John Cartwright. James Hall was in the last car.

Two wagons were in waiting and the bodies were taken to undertaking establishments. When the bodies were brought from the mines they presented a ghastly appearance. Their faces were begrimed with the black dust of the mines. Before they were brought out the rescuers tied handkerchiefs around their heads to give them a better appearance.

After the first lot of bodies had been brought out the excitement and anxiety grew more intense. There were yet many men in the mine and there was great anxiety to know who would be brought out next. During the entire afternoon there was a desperate wait. It was announced that many men had come out of the mine through an abandoned entry, nearly three miles distant. This allayed the fears of many, and as fast as the men were accounted for to their friends and families, congratulations followed.

At 9 o'clock to-night the last of the explorers of the mine came out and announced that there was nothing living or dead left in the mine, leaving the list of fatalities as given above.

A Black Friday.

To-night there is a constant stream of the cypress passing in and out of the undertaking establishments to view the bodies. There are hundreds of strangers of town, many of whom are miners from the surrounding country. All are discussing the disaster and advancing theories as to its cause. It is a black Friday evening, such as never before has been experienced in Brownsville.

Fire Boss Henry Farrar and Pitt Boss James Broderick were in the party that made the last search of the mine to-night. Later when questioned as to the cause of the disaster they would not talk, merely saying they had nothing to say for publication. Much interest is manifested in the cause of the explosion and Coroner P. F. Smith, who arrived from Uniontown to-night, says a searching investigation will be made at the inquest to-morrow morning.

WOMAN TAKES A HAND

In the Dreyfus Mystery—Gaston's Editor for Blundering Her—His son is Allowed to see Col. Picquart.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Madame Paulmier, wife of M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, a member of the chamber of deputies from the department of Orléans, has added another tragedy to the bewildering intricacies of the Dreyfus plot. Madame Paulmier to-day entered the office of La Lanterne and asked to see M. Millerand. M. Millerand was absent, and M. Olivier, who was present, stepped forward to receive the lady, who, without waiting for any explanation, whipped out a revolver and fired twice. M. Olivier fell to the floor wounded. He was taken to a hospital and when questioned coolly announced: "I wished to kill M. Millerand."

She explained that La Lanterne had slandered herself and her husband because her husband had written a letter to Gen. Chanoiné, the minister of war, with reference to putting a stop to the attacks upon the army provoked by the Dreyfus affair.

The military authorities have accomplished their plan of stifling Col. Picquart by placing him under arrest. Col. Picquart's friends have been denied admission to the prison. His counsel, Maître Laborie, has twice appeared at the office of the clerk of the conseil national and applied for permission to see his client. On both occasions he was informed that Picquart had been placed under arrest and could be seen only on an order from the authorities, which order M. Laborie has been unable to secure. La Liberté predicts important action by the council on Tuesday which may result in the convoking of the chambers.

EMPEROR'S LIFE IN DANGER

The Schemes of the Dowager Empress of China—Palace Guards Surrounded. LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to special dispatches received from Peking, members of the European community there believe the life of the emperor of China is in danger. It is added that the dowager empress desires to place Prince Kung's grandson on the throne. The emperor, it is added, realizes the strength of the conspiracy against him and has ordered the guards at the palace to be strengthened.

Frightful Railroad Wreck.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 23.—An Ashland, Wis., special to the Dispatch says: A frightful train wreck occurred last night on the Central road near Ashland. A small station near Ashland, Harrison Fifield was instantly killed. Walter Sharple fatally injured and Thomas Johnson and two tramps miraculously escaped injury. All five were riding in a box car from Meilen to Ashland. The train broke in two and in going down grade the two ends came together.

The box car the men were in was in front of the back part of the train and it was entirely demolished. Fifield was killed instantly and has been brought here.

Missouri Pacific Train Held Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—The Colorado and Coffeyville express train on the Missouri Pacific railroad which left Kansas City at 9:10 o'clock to-night, was held up by robbers near Leeds, a suburban station about six miles out from the union depot. The locomotive and baggage car were detached from the train and taken down the track toward Dodson, after which the robbers shattered the Pacific express company's car with dynamite. At midnight it is not known what the robbers secured. Officials of the express company state that the safe contained little treasure, as the messenger carried nothing destined for points beyond Coffeyville, Kas.

In Honor of His Wife.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 23.—Flags were raised on all public buildings here to-day with ceremonies which included speeches by prominent citizens and the singing of national airs by the children. The flag raising was in compliance with an order of the city council passed several months ago. Immediately after the banners were launched they were swung to half-mast in honor of Miss Winnie Davis, who was buried at Richmond to-day.

No Need for Them now.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—The senate has sanctioned the mobilization of 50,000 troops, as voted by the chamber. The above was sent before the dispatch from Buenos Ayres announcing that an agreement to submit the Argentine-Chile boundary dispute to arbitration had been signed.

To be Arbitrated.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—An agreement between Chile and Argentina to submit the boundary dispute between the two countries to arbitration, has been signed.

BUSINESS BOOMING.

America Becoming Master of European Money Market.

OUR BANKS LEND HEAVILY.

Over Three-Exports of Breadstuffs Increasing in Value with Slightly Advanced Prices—Wonderful Activity Disclosed at the Chief Centers of Western Trade—Iron and Steel Industries Expanding with a Rapidity Which Throws into the Shade All Expectations—Works Crowded with Orders for Months Ahead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

Europe will have to consider possible American demands for money, much more anxiously in the future. Doubtless there has been for many years a feeling that the new continent could be put off with promises. But the control of this country over the money markets in the old world is coming to be that of master. Our banks lend over there heavily when it is the most convenient market for them, but they draw on Europe whenever they want money and no longer have occasion to limit their drafts.

This country is not drawing on Europe as largely to pay for breadstuffs as it did a year ago and yet wheat exports for the week, flour included, have been 3,963,204 bushels from Atlantic ports against 3,677,868 last year and 643,417 from Pacific ports against 1,094,893 last year, making for three weeks 10,203,941 from both coasts, flour included against 15,699,129 last year. Prices have risen sharply, about 4c for the week